#### RAINS'S RAKEOFF ONE-THIRD

IF HE CAN SELL YOU "BOHEMIA," BUT HE SAYS HE CAN'T.

Panrhouse Good Enough for Socrates, but the "Journalists" Promote a ore Glorious Home for the Weary and Collect Commission in Advance.

This is apparently the open season for the operations of check hunting "journalists" who will undertake to keep you "in right" with the newspapers, who ant to publish your biography written by yourself and send it around to the ers and who earnestly appeal to you contribute what you can spare to ild a home for newspaperdom or some-

The "home for journalists" scheme newer than the others, but the men are pushing it have entered into it rith so much spirit that there have been oud cries for help from the financial and professional and railway offices near It Has Disposed of 150 Complaints Withstreet. Wisdom comes with experihowever, and the experienced, ed of writing out a check first and ooking up the solictor afterward, have versed the order nowadays.

An old check hunter whose past has de him familiar with the men who ive up most easily is collecting funds " the "home." He is Jacob L. Rains Lewis Rains, as he calls himself www. He gained his knowledge of the pages usiness while running various writeup. In t emes, among which was "The Notable Americans," brought out in 1904. Rains now working from the office of Philip et, a private detective, at 47 West

Hains's business card bears the name the International League of Press dations and Journalists Home nd," which has its headquarters at Walnut street, Philadelphia. Some are ago a number of well meaning bersons thought it might be possible obtild a home for newspaper men somewhere and a few press clubs throughout the country were asked to take an interest in the scheme. It was decided collect money for the "home" by publing a book called "Bohemia." which of the "writeup" order. The book clls in full morocco at \$50; parchment, is, ha f morocco, \$15, and full buckram,

h it in Atlantic City and had cabited the in Atlantic City and had realized to the book. The design is building was featured in "Book," along with appropriate reading concerning the Arcadia for jour-The book says that the build-ured, which is to be three stories ctured, which is to be three stories cloud in design, will be merely dministration huilding and that adding it will be a lot of dormitories, spital, gymnasium and other ad-s of a place designed to fix a tired

ip right.

the of the press clubs throughout the ray showed interest in the plan for a or so and sent delegates down to delphia to attend a meeting of the

delphia to attend a meeting of the national League.

home has never got any further the paper its design was printed on, its of the noblest efforts of the column who went out armed with "Boa" and a pocketful of blank cons. The press clubs didn't show the enthusiasm when the time for the all meeting rolled around this year, it fell through. d it fell through.

oa Sun man just how he happened to be bushing the thing here. He said that the ceneral manager of the Journalists' Home and, John C. Yorston of Philadelphia, sent him a copy of "Bohemia" with a proposition to go out check hunting on a percentage of 33 1-3. The book looked as

it again, in spite of the interest taken in past efforts by The Sun. When he arrested about a year ago for giving ur Bros. the Flatiron building dealers near mine and air line railway stocks

or some time to come.

The other day a well known lawyer who used to be easy money in his younger days was called on the telephone by a voice "hich sounded strangely familiar."

"Hello!" said the voice. "This is Mr.

"Why?" said Bogart. "Won't you see

"Why not?".
"Because I've been reading THE SUN noe you got me the last time." said the

Since you got me the last time," said the lawyer.

[Sound of a receiver being hung up.]

Word comes from Philadelphia of the descent on that town of William J. Hartford and W. Courtleigh, Holmes of the Witers Press League and the Successful American at 5 Beekman street. The Successful American, which has been writing up the easy givers for nearly ten years, hasn't been operating in the East to any extent for several years. Mr. Hartford, the guiding spirit, found the field so barrem here that he took a trip to the Pacific Coast, which has kept him away from us until recently.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 20.—Railroads have won a great concession from makers of steel rails, according to information obtained here to-day in reference to the Pennsylvania's recent order for 185,000 tons.

The concession means practically a cut of \$2, as the Pennsylvania has made the rail makers sign a contract that the railroad's inspectors must at all times have access to the rail making plants, that every rail must be made under supervision of these inspectors and that

The Philadelphians who are now being interviewed by Hartford and Homes are invited to hand over \$100 or so and then they get a nice writesh and their picture in the Successful American, which is the property of the state of th doesn't circulate much outside of 5 Beekman street and the immediate field that is being worked. In addition the Writers Press League promises to send separate sheets containing the biographies around

sheets containing the biographies around to all the newspaper offices, where they are eagerly sought for reference.

The leading citizens of Philadelphia are not warming up to Mr. Hartford as much as he had boped for, it is said, and if it becomes necessary to deprive that town of a special edition of Successful American it is likely that Mr. Hartford and Mr. Holmes will be back in New York again, competing with J. Lewis Rains and Milo T. Bogart for their share of the checks.

nd Newsboys' Magazine fame and he is aid to be fully as capable in his way as

#### CALEB POWERS MARRIED?

Said to Have Wed the Girl Who Befriended Him in Jail. LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 20.-Miss Eleanor Bonham of York, Pa., the young woman who took so much interest in Caleb Powers during his trials for the murder of Will-iam Goebel and whom she visited at her home immediately after his release from prison, was here yesterday and so was Powers. Miss Bonham left last night for

er home and Powers went back to his countain home at Barboursville. There is a rumor that the couple were weeks ago. The young woman came here yesterday from Fort Snelling, where she said she had been for several weeks visiting. When asked if they had married Powers said vesterday: is nothing doing in the matri-

### Mi Favorita

**Highest Standard Cigar** from Key West for many years.

**Quality Better Than Ever** Holiday Packings

Displayed in All Our Stores. Park & Tilford

#### THREE YEARS CONCILIATION

ANTHRACITE PEACE BOARD ISSUES A REPORT.

out a Strike-The Miners' Union Wants to Abolish It-It Will Cease to Exist After April 1 if the Union Wins.

The board of conciliation established by the Anthracite Strike Commission to settle disputes between the mine workers and the operators has issued a report covering the first three years of its work. The volume contains 335

In the forthcoming discussion between the operators and the mine workers this record of the conciliation board will play an important part; the tribunal will cease to exist after April 1 if the miners win their point. One of the demands recently submitted to the union conference at Scranton calls for the abolition of the board.

At the end of the report is a summary showing the disposition of the cases that came up for decision. One hundred and fifty complaints were submitted in the three years. Of these fourteen were pending at the end of the third year, leaving 136 disposed of. Of these 74 were not sustained or withdrawn, 11 were sustained, 8 were partially sustained or compromised and 14 were settled through the influence of the board. Nine grievances submitted by men who thought employment had been unjustly refused them were not sustained, but the board recommended that employ-

the board recommended that employment be given to them. Of the twenty grievances passed upon by an umpire four were sustained.

In the time that has passed since the figures were gathered for this official report the complaints have been much less frequent than they were before. This is taken as an indication that the feeling between the mine workers and the coarse. between the mine workers and the operators has improved. The records of the board from the time of its formation up to date show a total of 172 cases, so that only 22 complaints have been received since March 31, 1906, against 150 before

The conciliation board is composed of three representatives of the miners and three representatives of the oper-ators. The scope of its work was broadly defined by the Anthracite Strike Commisdefined by the Anthracite Strike Commission, and the board itself adopted a set of rules to govern its procedure. Any mine worker in the entire region if he thinks he has a grievance and has failed to obtain satisfaction from the official directly over him may lay his grievance before the board. Witnesses are called, evidence is taken and opportunity is given to each side to present arguments. A majority vote of the board is sufficient for a verdict. If there is an even split of the six members the case is referred to an umpire appointed by a Judge of the Third Federal Circuit. The umpire's decision is final.

to an umpire appointed by a Judge of the large of 33 1-3. The book looked as it might sell; so he went out to see at he could do.

I we found that it doesn't take worth ent." he said. "No matter how much I rof the needs of the newspaper men a home I can't seem to influence persawith means to take it."

You don't really believe that the home I be anything but a paper one, do you?" ted the inquirer.

Important the inquirer of the interest ale in geat my 33 1-3 per cent."

In the said of leading to strikes as they often did in former times, are settled peaceably without any interruption of work.

Recently the board announced a clean docket, having disposed of all the cases laid before it.

In the spring of 1906, when the award

laid before it.

In the spring of 1906, when the award In the spring of 1906, when the award of the strike commission expired, the miners' committee demanded that the larr Bros. that he could keep the newspers from saying mean things about hem, many persons who had had dealing with him heaved a sigh of relief and hought that would be about all of Bogart or some time to come.

The other day a well known lawyer the used to be easy money in his younger ays was called on the telephone by a poice "thich sounded strangely familiar."

In the spring of 1906, when the award of the strike commission expired, the miners' committee demanded that the conciliation board be done away with. They proposed another scheme by which the region would be divided into districts and a series of minor arbitration tribunals or some time to come.

The other day a well known lawyer is a disposed of grievances and to the peaceful conditions which it had brought about. The result was that the award of the strike commission expired, the miners' committee demanded that the conciliation board be done away with. They proposed another scheme by which the region would be divided into districts and a series of minor arbitration tribunals or easier of the board, calling attention to the despatch with which it had disposed of grievances and to the peaceful conditions which it had brought about. The result was that the award of the strike commission expired, the miners' committee demanded that the miners' about. The result was that the award of the strike commission was extended ogart. I'm sending a man down to see for another three years, until April 1, 1909, still leaving the conciliation board "That won't be necessary," said the as a preventive of trouble in the anthracite region.

STEEL MEN VIELD.

They Will Make \$30 Rails at \$28 Under Railroad Inspection.

pervision of these inspectors and that the inspectors shall be permitted to say how much of the top of the steel ingot shall be cut off. This last point is where the railroads won their victory, as rail makers have for years refused to cut off as much of the ingot as the roads

wanted. Through these concessions the rail-Through these concessions the railroads expect to obtain, at the pool price
of \$28, a rail which under former conditions would have cost them \$30. Less
than two years ago the Pennsylvania
demanded a greater discard from the
steel ingot and the right to inspect the
making of each rail personally, but the
wills refused to entertain the order under

mills refused to entertain the order under start order. Holmes will be back in New York start order. Pittsburg hears that the Pennsylvania Railroad had already opened negotiations with makers of rails abroad for the next year's supply when the Steel Corporation and others came to time

\$100,000 SUIT OFF FOR \$500.

End of T. M. Horner's Allenation Case

Against Former Wife's Parents. BALTIMORE, Dec. 20.-T. Mitchell Horner, who sued Dr. and Mrs. Isaac Emerson, parents of his former wife, for \$100,000 for the alienation of her affections, has compromised for \$500 and the

Mrs. Horner was Miss Daisy Emerson.
She married Mr. Horner on April 22,
1896. They lived in Atlanta, Ga., where
Mr. Horner was the agent of the Emerson
Drug Company. They separated in the
summer of 1906, and last month Mrs.
Horner obtained an absolute divorce in

Horner obtained an absolute divorce in Atlanta.

Mrs. Horner now is living at the Plaza Hotel in New York with her brother-in-law and sister, Dr. and Mrs. Smith Hollin McKim. She will be married next month at that hotel to James McVickar of New York, a son of the late James McVickar.

Horner obtained an absolute divorce in Ining that I cannot all with a consolidation of the Perth Amboy, Excelsior and several smaller terra cotta companies, the consolidation being formed on January 1, 1907, with a capital of \$3,000,000. The original Atlantic company was formed in 1886.

ONE, SAYS GEN. EDWARDS, 18 FREE TRADE WITH THE U. S.

It Would Encourage the Sugar Interests Without Seriously Affecting Our Own -Good Progress Made in Railroad Work-Over 200 Miles in Operation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 .- In the annual report of Gen. Clarence R. Edwards as chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs to the Secretary of War attention is called once again to the matter of free trade with the Philippines and the important bearing which the fate of the bill introduced at the first session of the Sixtieth Congress has on the future of the islands. So confident are the friends of this measure in the belief that it cannot injure similar interests in this country, the report says, that they are entirely agreeable to the inclusion of a clause limiting the amoun of the Philippine sugar to be admitted to 400,000 tons annually.

"This," says the report, "the sugar people here admit could not injuriously affect their interests, while it would never theless be sufficient to restore some of the former prosperity to the sugar interists in the islands and to develop those provinces where sugar has been produced for many years and where the depres sion in its production now affects the prosperity of the whole archipelago."

Stress is laid also on the fact that even with the duty taken off Philippine cigars few of these would reach this market, an inferior quality and the better grades would still go to other countries because Americans have never acquired a state Philippines now come here, and if the entire produce were to be imported it would form only a little over one per cent. of the total consumption. An increased demand, says the report, would be a matter of gradual growth, but a reduction of the present duties would afford the moral encouragement of which the producers in the islands now stand seriously in need. The other principal productshemp, copra and rice-do not enter into competition with interests in this country. A good portion of the report is given

over to railroad building in the Philippines, in which encouraging progress has been made. That the roads will pay more than the 4 per cent. which the Philippine Government has guaranteed is lmost certain. In the Orient two-thirds of the income is generally from passenger traffic, and as showing what may be expected in this kind of traffic the report points out that out of the fourteen provnces through which the roads will pass n Luzon ten have a density of population averaging 212 per square mile. The average density in Cebu is greater than that of Japan, Italy, Gérmany or France; in Panay it is equal to British India, and in Negros it is about the same as Spain, this exceeding most of the States of the Union.

se figures," says the report, "speak for themselves, and the future of the railways seems assured. No reason ap-pears why the Visayan lines should not pay a fair interest on the investment pay a fair interest on the investment, above the 4 per cent, guaranteed by the Philippine Government, for outside of the passenger business they should develop an increasing freight traffic from the fertile agricultural country through which they pass and which up to the present time may be said to have hardly may be said to have hardly

Over 200 miles are now in operation on Luzon and the lines in the other islands are being pushed rapidly. Baguio, which will be reached by one of the lines in Luzon, is already famous as a health resort, reports of the medical officers showing cures of diseases which do not

been patronized by 7,346 depositors, there having been an increase in the num-ber of accounts last year of 56 per cent. ber of accounts last year of 56 per cent. In There was an increase of 10 per cent. in the number of Filipino depositors, showing, the report says, that it is galning the confidence of the Filipino people.

The imports to the Philippines in 1908 were \$5,079,487 and were less by \$75,237 than in the previous fiscal period. There was a shrinkage in cotton cloth, iron and steel, and an increase in flour and boots and shoes. The exports likewise fell off, being \$896,790 short of what they were in 1907, the total being \$5,684,666. This was due, the report says, to the

This was due, the report says, to the steady decline in the price of hemp.

The insular revenues in 1908 amounted to \$17,696,559 and the expenditures to

\$17,785,051.

The report shows that the cost of keeping the army in Cuba to date has been \$5,311,822. Everything, says the report, points to a cheerful acceptance by the Cubans of the results of their election.

In concluding his report Major Edwards makes an earnest recommendation that Congress pass a law providing for the retirement of employees in the Philippines on part pay after ten years of service, this pension fund to be paid out of the revenues of the islands and to be equal to 2½ per cent. of their salaries. As to the reason for this, he says:

Service in the Philippine Islands, how-

Service in the Philippine Islands, however attractive the duties of the office, has serious drawbacks to the American, Few of the best officials after a few years ervice in the islands can seriously contemplate an indefinite stay there. The reasons

for this require no explanation. Insular officials after years of absence from the United States find themselves at great disadvantage on their return. Far from benefiting from an honorable and trying service, they find that they cannot take up again their professions or occupations at home where they left off on entering the Philippine service.

This office has devoted itself increasingly to seeking a remedy to some extent for this condition. Effort has been made with considerable success, thanks to the cooperation of the Civil Service Commission, to place returning Philippine employees in the United States service at home, but at best this remedy applies but irregularly and to certain classes of employees. The bureau therfore became convinced that the only remedy lies in placing the faithful em-ployee after a number of years of foreign service in a pension or retired status.

DE FOREST GRANT MAY RESIGN.

Expected to Quit Presidency of Atlantic Terra Cotta Co. on January 20.

It was stated yesterday that when the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Atlantic Terra Cotta Company is held on January 20 President De Forest Grant proabably will resign. The reason given yesterday for Mr. Grant's resignation was ill health. William H. Powell, vice-president, was asked last night con-cerning Mr. Grant's resignation and

"It would not be courteous for me to say much concerning Mr. Grant's affairs, but I know that he has not been in the best of health and that it is possible that he will offer his resignation. There will be no change in the control of the company, however, and there has been no stock transfer. Whether other changes will follow among the officers is some will follow among the officers is some-thing that I cannot say at this time."

The Atlantic Terra Cotta Company is

## NEEDS OF THE PHILIPPINES Hanan Shoes

Their shape is permanent, due to the good stock and skilful shoemaking

Men's and Women's Stores 1391 Broadway, corner 38th St. 1203 Broadway, corner 29th St. 390 Fulton St., Brooklyn

419 Broadway, corner Canal St. 207 Broadway, corner Fulton St.

## THENEGRO'S NEEDFORPEACE

TO A CHURCH BROTHERHOOD.

Says the Black Man Himself, as Well as Whites of North and South, Was to Blame for Slavery-Mr. Carnegle Absent on a Summons to Washington.

The Brotherhood of Pilgrim Church at Madison avenue and 121st street had meeting last evening, with "peace" Booker T. Washington as the principal speaker and Chancellor MacCracken of New York University, one of the vicefor the reason that most of them are of presidents of the New York Peace Society, to introduce him. Andrew Carnegie, president of the society, was to have been present, but it was announced for these cigars. Only one-fourth of that on Friday he had received an invione per cent. of the cigars made in the tation to come to the White House. The audience was told that it knew how to interpret "an invitation from that source -there was nothing to do but go." Mr. Carnegie was in Washington instead of at Mount Morris Park.

Mr. Washington said that no group of people should be so much interested in peace as the race to which he belonged, for no race had suffered more from racia and national strife. The white man o and national strite. The white man of
the South, the white man of the North
and the negro himself were all sinners
as regards the slavery of the negro. It
did not pay to go too far back into the
history of an individual or of a race.

Mr. Washington had learned by study
that the tribal wars in Africa were partly

that the tribal wars in Africa were partly responsible for the negro's slavery. Some Africans to-day were the largest slave holders in the world. Some of the slaves who came to this country had been slaves in Africa and perhaps owned by a tribal chief who had captured them from another and sold them to an American. Some white men of the North sold negro slaves to Southern white men and then. that the tribal wars in Africa were partly slaves to Southern white men and then, when sure that the last dollar had been collected, said to the Southern whites:
"Now you have got to let the negroes go

free."

Mr. Washington asked what we should

Mr. because they Mr. Washington asked what we should think of two bankers who because they had a dispute went out into Wall street or Broadway and began to shoot it out between them to settle their difficulties. And then, one trouble with shots was that they did not always hit the right man-or the one for whom they were in-

bargain with a negro to take all the tame turkeys he could bring him, but stipu-lated that they were to be tame, as the wild ones were too plentiful around there for him to care for them. One day the white man found that the turkey brought him was full with shot, and when the him was full with shot, and when the darky came around next time he told him the bargain was off because the last turkey had been filled with shot while the bargain had been that only tame turkeys were to be delivered.

"Lor", white man, "said the negro, "dem shots was meant for me!"

Mr. Washington said that when a boy he had a great regulation as a fighter.

resort, reports of the medical officers showing ourse of diseases which do not readily respond to treatment in this country. The report suggests that a station see a rected there to which troops could be sent to recuperate.

The postal savings bank in the Philippines in the two years of its existence has the proper solution because in the two years of its existence has the proper solution. holding them down in the ditch until he found after a time—came to realize—that he could only hold the other fellow down as long as he stayed down in the ditch himself. He said that it was the same way with a nation. If it oppressed another it had to stay down

> Nearly Million Red Cross Stamps Sold, CRICAGO, Dec. 20.-The number of Red Cross Christmas stamps sold up to last night for the benefit of the Chicago culosis Institute was 954,442.

#### OBITUARY.

Major Orlando Jay Smith. president and general manager of the American Press Association, died last evening at his and general manager of the American Press Association, died last evening at his home at Dobbs Ferry after a three months illness. Major Smith is survived by his wife, two daughters and a son, Courtland Smith, vice-president of the American Press Association. His rank of Major was gained in the civil war. After the war he was editor of the Mail and later the Express in Terre Haute, Ind., where he was born on June 14, 1822, and in 1882 he founded the press association of which he was the active head up to the time of his death. He was educated in the public schools and at Asbury College, now De Pauw Tiniversity, which later conferred on him the degree of LL. D. He was also a member of the Loyal Legion. By his writings on, religion, philosophy and economics Major Smith won a high place among American thinkers. The most prominent of his works are "A Short View of Great Questions," "The Coming Democracy," Eternalism, "Balance" and "Agreement Between Science and Religion."

George Ives of Fredonia, a village adjoining Dunkirk on the south, died yesterday at the age of 105 years one month and twenty days. He was born in Greenwich, England, and lived in London until he came to this country. His wife died in 1837 and two years later he married Mrs. Alice Mayes, who died in 1805. He was a successful farmer and fruit grower. He lived an active life, even in his old age, and retained his interest in current events. His physical health was remarkably good until his last short illness. He went to the polls in November and voted the Democratic ticket. His interest as a successful farmer and truit grower. He lived an active life, even in his old age, and retained his interest in current events. His physical health was remarkably good until his last short illness. He went to the polls in November and voted the Democratic ticket. William McEwan, the close social and business associate of Anthony N. Brady

children and ten great-grandchildren.

William McEwan, the close social and business associate of Anthony N. Brady in Albany, died late yesterday afternoon at his residence in Albany. He had been ailing for some time. Mr. McEwan was a bachelor and was born in Glasgow, Scotland, on December 11, 1839. He was educated in the Albany schools and in early life was engaged in the railroad business, afterward establishing in 1852 a successful coal business which exists to-day. He was a director and largely interested in the big public service and financial institutions in Albany. He is survived by a sister, Mrs. John McEwan Pruyn, and four brothers, Col. John S., James B., Alexander and Walter McEwan.

John H. Kerrison, for many years con-

John H. Kerrison, for many years connected with Boston newspapers and the founder of the first halfpenny daily in England, died in Boston last night at the age of 70. He was a native of Ashton-Under-Lyne, Lancashire, was educated at Stamford Academy and early took up newspaper work. He started a halfpenny daily at Liverpool and in 1879 published the Kreaing Star at Stockport. He became owner of the Weekly Guardian. When several English banks failed he lost a fortune and enlisted in the British army, serving in an Indian campaign. Later he went to Canada, worked on various papers and then went to Boston. He leaves two sons and two daughters.

worked on various papers and then went to Boston. He leaves two sons and two daughters.

Jordan Weller, 91 years old, died at his home in Fort Piain, N. V., yesterday. He was prominent years ago throughout the Mohawk Valley as a business man and a Democrat. When it was the custom for farmers to use ground limestone for a fertilizer. Mr. Weller conducted what was in those days called plaster mills or fertilizer factories, but scientific methods in farming have put such plants out of commission. Ur. Weller was in good health and was clear headed till within a few days of his death.

#### MACHINES TO CURE OUR ILLS

REMARKABLE EXPERIMENTS AT A BOSTON LABORATORY.

Prof. Benedict Boxes His Subjects Up With Energy Meters-Studies Human Body With Exactness and Hopes to Wonders in Preventing Disease.

Boston, Dec. 20 .- Secretary of State Root, it was stated to-day, came to Boston a few days ago to inspect a series of experiments which are being carried on in the Carnegie Nutrition Laboratory on Vila street, Roxbury, to determine the exact amount of energy in any human being. These experiments, which entail the confining of men and women in an ingeniously contrived box for days or weeks at a time, have been conducted for several months with the utmost se-

No one save employees is allowed further than the main hall of the building ROOKER WASHINGTON TALKS and in the compartment where the test machines are no one but Prof. Francis Gano Benedict and his assistants. It is now believed that many diseases hitherto regarded as incurable will be prevented or cured by means of Prof. Benedict's energy machines.

This machine registers to a degree not only pulse beats, respiration and temperature but all the forms of energy within the body, whether the patient be awake or asleep. The amount of energy furnished by a pound of beefsteak, an omelet or a vegetable soup can be de-termined to an absolute figure by the nach ine. It is also declared that another prob-

lem, that of reducing the cost of human nutrition to the minimum, will likewise be solved. By his recent experiments with patients taken from different hospitals in the city Prof. Benedict has supplied physicians with facts unknown to them before. By means of figures obplied physicians with facts unknown to them before. By means of figures ob-tained from the study of several patients suffering from diabetes who, it is said, were transferred from the Deaconess Hospital in Brookline to the Carnegie Laboratory it is predicted that the present day treatment of this disease will be changed. changed.

Typhoid patients are soon to be made

In the near future by the use of these machines, it is said, it will be possible to give in figures the amount of human energy required to perform any kind of work, the amount and quality of food necessary to sustain the subject's strength during its performance, the possibilit of of any person for mental and physical labor, the limitation of a person's heart. hing and kidney action, and a hundred and one numerical details which have been Prof. H. Zuntz of Berlin, the physic-

logical chemist, and noted authorities from Vienna and other scientific centres have come to this country to visit Prof. Benedict's laboratory and to witness his experiments. It is understood that sev-

experiments. It is understood that several European institutions of learning will send delegations to Boston to observe the energy machine in use.

Undertaken with the idea of studying nutrition problems Prof. Benedict's research has been greatly extended. He has unlimited money at his disposal. He has built several forms of energy meters and other forms are in process of construction. There are respiration meters, the first to be built: "bed" meters, which are shaped and look like great coffins and in which sick people may lie with comfort, a glass window at the head enabling the one inside to look out into the room, and many others. and many others.

and many others.

One of the most interesting is the "work" machine. Inside this the subject may carry on his daily work while the energy used in the operation is recorded. Another form not yet completed is devised to hold an entire family—husband, wife and children. In this meter the food consumed by each member of the family and the resulting energy will be noted, the experiments being recorded for noted, the experiments being recorded for each individual and for the family as a whole. Usually the man upon whom the experiments are made remains in the chamber at least four days and nights. The interior of the chamber is copper walled. An opening at the front serves as a door and a window. A smaller door

as a door and a window. A smaller door at the side, called the food aperture, having tightly fitting caps at both ends, is used for passing food and drink. Inside there is a telephone by which the subject may communicate with those outside. Generally the chamber is furnished with a table, chair and bed.

The subject is under the constant observation of a physician. The pulse rate is recorded by an ingenious apparatus known as the Fitz pneumograph, which is adjusted about the chest and connected with the observation table outside where with the observation table outside, where a needle, working over smoked paper, makes a record of each heart beat. A similar contrivance shows each breath

During the investigations it was found desirable that occasional blood tests be made. The problem of how a sample of the subject's blood could be obtained without opening the chamber and letting in the outside air was the cause of considerable experimenting. Finally it ting in the outside air was the cause of considerable experimenting. Finally it was solved by running a rubber tube into the chamber. At the inside end of the tube there was a thimblelike arrangement into which the subject is told to thrust his finger quickly. That operation leaves a drop of blood in the thimble, which can be withdrawn without changing in the least the inside air.

All foodgriven to the subject is first weighed and analyzed. The heat, respiratory gases and moisture are all carefully measured. In nearly all cases the men experimented with have worn a

men experimented with have worn a union suit and a pair of stockings, the average weight of which has been 488

average weight of which has been 483 ggams.

The air in the chamber is supplied by a special pump, which measures the amount sent in and at regular intervals draws measured samples of the outgoing air for analysis.

A large number of men from various walks of life have been drawn by Prof. Benedict for his own experiments. Some have been men whose daily work called into play the body muscles, others earn their livelihood by mental efforts.

WELCOME D TO URUGUAY.

President Williman Greets U. S. Minister O'Brien at Montevideo.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. MONTEVIDEO, Dec. 20. - Edward C. O'Brien, the United States Minister to Uruguay and Paraguay, was upon his arrival here to-day received with unusual honors by representatives of President Willman and Dr. Varela, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

SUNDAY MOVING PICTURES. Clergymen Object and the Mayor Ponders What to Do.

Because of the many complaints which have been received by the Mayor regarding the running of moving picture shows on Sundays and the unsafe condition of the buildings in which these shows are for the most part exhibited Mr. McClellan has decided to give a public hearing in the City Hall on Wednesday at 2 P. M. Most of the complaints have come from

clergymen who have declared that not only are the moving pictures demoralizing to children but that the opening of the shows on Sundays tends to keep children away from the Sunday schools. It is charged also that most of the pictures shown depict vulgar and criminal scenes. Canon William S. Chase of Brooklyn has called on the Mayor several times to demand that these places should be subjected to more rigorous supervision, and he has behind him the members of the Interdenominational Committee for the

Interdenominational Committee for the Suppression of Sunday Vaudeville.

There are 800 moving picture shows running in this city, and while the Mayor would like to close all of them up on Sundays he does not know just how it can be done. The places are all licensed. The Mayor could of course revoke the licenses, but this would mean the closing up of the shows on weekdays as well. The Mayor could of course revoke the licenses, but this would mean the closing up of the shows on weekdays as well. It is to get advice on the problem that the Mayor has called a public hearing. It has been suggested that the Aldermen could pass an ordinance prohibiting the opening of the moving picture theatres on Sundays, but it is contended that a discriminatory ordinance would be unconstitutional and that if the Aldermen closed the moving picture shows it would closed the moving picture shows it would be necessary also to forbid such enter-tainments and concerts as are given in the Metropolitan Opera House. Carnegie Hall, the Manhattan Opera House and most of the vaudeville theatres every

#### SAYS SHE SHOT HERSELF. Actress Peggy Perry Declares That Her Wounding Was Accidental.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26. Miss Margaret Weiswell, an actress, known on the stage as Peggy Perry, who was wounded in her apartments at 2616 Indiana avenue early yesterday, declared in an ante-mortem statement to the police to-night that the shooting was an accident and that she had the gun in her own hands when it was discharged. It is said at Mercy Hospital that she may not live through the

Walter Peck, son of Ferdinand Peck, a well known business man, who was with Miss Weiswell previous to the shooting.

Miss Weiswell previous to the shooting, said to-day that he left her apartments at 12:30 o'clock. The shooting occurred, according to witnesses, at 2 o'clock.

"I know nothing of the affair," said Peck. "I met Miss Weiswell at the Lexington Hotel café about 7 o'clock. Miss Elizabeth Jahn, Miss Weiswell's chum, was with her. We took Miss Jahn home in a cab and then Miss Weiswell and I went uptown. We were at the Pompeijan room uptown. We were at the Pompeiian room at the Auditorium Annex for a while About 12 o'clock I escorted her home did not enter the apartment but left he arrived.

OLD CORNERSTONE RELAID. Bishop McDonnell Officiates at Church of the Assumption in Brooklyn.

Bishop Charles E. McDonnell yesterday laid the cornerstone for the Roman being constructed in Cranberry street, between Bicks and henry streets. Brooklyn. It is, the same stone that was placed in the old church at York and Jay streets in 1831. The old church, of which the Rev. Dr. William J. Donaldson is paster was found on the make way for

pastor, was torn down to make way for the Manhattan Bridge. About 3,000 members of the Ancient Order of Hibernians took part in the ceremonies yesterday, marching to the site of the new church under the direction of President Patrick J. McCarthy. Adresses were made by the Bishop, the Rev. Dr. William J. White and the pastor.

Chicago's Great Holiday Trade. CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—Sales of holiday goods last week were the largest in re-cent years and with some of the leading

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Suits, Overcoats, House Coats and Gowns, Bath Robes, Leather Bags and Suit Cases, Novelty Neckwear, Umbrellas, Canes, Gloves, Fancy Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Pajamas and a large variety of other furnishings at moderate prices.

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Sterling Silver suggestions for Christmas. Vases, \$1.50 upward. Bon Bons, \$1.25 up. Berry Bowls, \$12.00 up. Sandwich Dishes, \$16.00 up. Almond Dishes, \$17.00 a dozen up. OPEN EVENINGS.

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MILK AND CONSUMPTION. Nathan Straus Talks of Two Needed

Regulations. Two definite barriers must be erected against the great white plague, said Nathan Straus yesterday at the tubercu-

osis exhibition. The barriers that he named as essential o fight tuberculosis are the forbidding of the importation of diseased cattle and the prohibition of the use of the designation "pasteurized" on milk that has not

been pasteurized but merely preserved.
"I am speaking as much for the farmers as for the babies," said Mr. Straus, "when as for the babies, said Mr. Straus, when I urge the enactment and strict enforcement of a law that will prevent the destruction of the dairy industry in this State. Now we have no law against bringing tuberculous cattle into the State. Such cattle, barred from a number of other States are dumined upon New of other States, are dumped upon New York, particularly at Buffalo, and the herd of every one of the 67,457 dairy farmers in this State is threatened with the dis-

in this State is threatened with the disease.

"People who know of this peril turn to pasteurization as a means of protection, for pasteurization of the milk kills the germs of the disease.

"But what do they get when they ask their milkman for pasteurized milk? They get a fraudulent substitute—the so-called commercially pasteurized milk, which has merely been warmed for thirty seconds to prevent it souring. This process does not kill the germs of any disease, while heating for twenty-five minutes to 157 degrees does kill the germs and makes the milk safe. This is pasteurization. The thirty second process is not. and makes the milk safe. This is pasteurization. The thirty second process is not. For the protection of the public health, for the saving of the babies from the curse of tuberculosis, we urgently need a law forbidding preserved milk masquerading as pasteurized.

GREEN AMBULANCE DOCTORS Make Serious Mistakes, Says Harburger, and He Wants a New Law.

Coroner Harburger said yesterday that the hoped to get introduced in the next Legislature a bill prohibiting a hospital doctor with less than six months experi-

doctor with less than six months experience as an interne from acting as an ambulance surgeon.

"A great many mistakes in diagnosis, resulting in deaths, are made by young doctors," said Coroner Harburger. "Frequently we find that young doctors declare that a patient is suffering merely from alcoholism and later it develops that there is a fractive of the skull or some other. is a fracture of the skull or some other equally serious thing that is overlooked. I believe the passage of such a bill would lessen the number of deaths."

## FRANK JONES AIDK PALE

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BILIOUSNESS. Might as well be narooned as bilious. Half a glass be-

pressed.

#### fore breakfast of FRANZ JOSEF NATURAL APERIENT WATER

regulates things perfectly. The only palatable Aperient Water of real medicinal value. Richest in aperient salines and therefore best for stomach, liver and bowels.

DIED.

CASSARD.—On Friday, December 18, 1908, Aurelia P., beloved wife of William J. Cassard. Funeral services from her late residence, 139 West 70th st., on Tuesday morning, December 22, at 10 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers. PHILLIPS .- On December 19, at Hotel Cumber

land. Asher L. Phillips, in his 630 Funeral at convenience of family. SMITH.—On December 20, 1908, at 6 P. M., at his home, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., Major Orlando

dence upon the arrival of the 11:55 A. M. train from the Grand Central station, Lexington av. Special car from New York returning at 2:09 P. M. Carriages will meet the train at Hastings on Hudson.

TRIMBLE.—On December 20, 1908, at her residence, 50 East 25th at., New York, Mary Swidow of Merritt Trimble and daughter of the late Walter and Mary M. Underhill, in the 83d year of her age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

WALLACE.—At St. Mary's Hospital, Passaic. N. J., the Rev. Thomas A. Wallace, lately Chancellor of the Diocese of Newark, in the Sist year of his age.

Puneral from St.-Patrick's Cathedral, Newark
N. J., on Tuesday morning, the 22d. at 1
o'clock. Office of the dead at \$230.

INFORMATION WANTED.

INFORMATION wanted of Blanche Mabel Blackhall, who formerly resided in Toronio, Lanada, in 1888, but later is supposed to have gous to New York. Address VICTOR R. BLACKHALL. Grand Union Hojel, Toronio, Canada.